



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

on Norman institutions from a period shortly before the conquest of England down to the loss of the duchy, and has embodied his researches in the present volume. Charters and writs preserved in the archives of the religious houses, many of which are now brought to light for the first time, or are for the first time scientifically examined, form the groundwork of this study. There is a comprehensive description of all that can now be recovered regarding the government in the Conqueror's period; the varying fortunes of the ducal administration under his less masterful successors is studied from new material; and the persistence of Norman institutions, fiscal and judicial, under the strong house of Anjou is carefully traced. In the chapter on the early Norman jury new light is thrown on the possessory assize in Normandy and the extent of the employment of the recognition in the time of Geoffrey Plantagenet and Henry II.

All this is spade work of an extremely interesting character; the text is reinforced with much original material, and there are appendices devoted to special technical questions. It may be said confidently that no one hereafter will venture to discuss the Norman conquest without consulting this volume. The pity is that the book is written in a style that will commend it to a very limited and learned class of readers. In the manner of a most elaborate doctor's thesis, there is no attempt to lighten or brighten the pages; the text of some chapters is overburdened with Latin charters; the distinguished author would seem deliberately to have turned his back upon the cultured public and to have addressed his fellow dons only. Maitland, Pollock, Ames, and Thayer have shown that even the driest subjects may be given color and atmosphere. Without some attempt in this direction the most learned work is not likely to achieve more than a high place among the admirable source books.

W. H. Loyd.

THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF STATE CITIZENSHIP. By Roger Howell. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1918. Pp. 120.

This is one of the series of Johns Hopkins University Studies in History and Political Science. It was undertaken at the suggestion of Prof. Westel W. Willoughby. So far as is known, no previous attempt has been made to treat the subject comprehensively, or to enumerate the rights which the citizens of the several States are entitled to enjoy, free from discriminatory legislation, by virtue of the so-called Comity Clause.

A study of the History of the Comity Clause of the Constitution, "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States," is followed by a consideration of the general scope of the clause and the rights which are and which are not protected against discriminatory legislation. A chapter on discriminatory legislation under the police power and one on power of the States over foreign corporations leads to the conclusion that the privileges and immunities commonly spoken of as secured by the Constitution to the citizens of the several States are, as a matter of fact, in no way guaranteed by any provision of that instrument; that the utmost that can be said in this connection is that no State may grant

those privileges and immunities to its own citizens and refuse them to those of other States. Properly speaking, therefore, there exists only one privilege or immunity of which it can be said that it may be demanded as of right by the citizens of every State in the Union. That one is equality of treatment, freedom from discriminating legislation. That this is so is far from being clearly recognized or stated by the courts, even at the present time.

SUMPTUARY LAW IN NURNBERG: A Study in Paternal Government. By Kent Roberts Greenfield. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1918. Pp 139.

This is also one of the Johns Hopkins University Studies in History and Political Science. It deals with a variety of interesting topics, such as Government of Nurnberg, Marriage Festivities, The *Hochzeitsbüchlein* of 1485, Wedding Regulations and the Reformation, The Reformation and Moral Legislation, Regulation of Christenings, Regulation of Funerals, Regulation of Clothing, Problems of Sumptuary Legislation.

The observations of this study have been directed upon Nurnberg, and in so far as Nurnberg was a typical community they have a general significance. The evidence assembled has exhibited the sumptuary ordinances as a serious legislative activity of a sovereign body that stood in the main currents of its time. In tracing the laws in their historic growth it has shown the intimate details of conduct over which such a government would press its control under the sense of paternal responsibility; and has served to illuminate the mediæval view of the relation of the state and the individual at the points of closest contact. In setting forth the restriction which the city fathers of Nurnberg proposed, it paves the way for study of the interesting problem of its enforceability; equips one to proceed with a survey of its course in Nurnberg after the Reformation; and furnishes a basis for comparative observations of its development in communities differently governed and differently circumstanced.

EFFECT OF WAR ON CONTRACT. By F. D. Mackinnon. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1917.

In this essay the author examines and analyzes the doctrine of discharge of contract by impossibility of performance and reaches the conclusion that if subsequent to the formation of a contract, an event, the effects of which have not been expressly provided for by the terms of the contract, occurs and causes or is likely to cause such difficulty or delay in performance as amounts to mercantile impossibility or destroys the whole foundation of the contract, either party may claim that it was an implied term of the contract that on the happening of said event the obligation of the contract should be destroyed. The court will assent to such claim if it holds, first, that as a matter of construction the alleged implied term was a term of the contract and, second, that the event is of the nature above stated.

In regard to war as an interference with the performance of contracts, the contractor is entitled to consider that it will involve unreasonable delay in the performance of most mercantile transactions. Although war is to be